The Tuxedo Park Garden Club

For Our Benefit...

Invasive Plants: Their Dangers (see other side) and What to Avoid at the Nursery

Invasive Plant Species Found in New York State (highlighted in red = found at many commercial nurseries)

Terrestial Herbaceous		Terrestial Vines		Terrestial Shrubs and Trees	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**Scientific Name**
Garlic Mustard	***Alliaria petiolata***	**Oriental Bittersweet**	***Celastrus orbiculatus***	**Norway Maple**	***Acer platanoides***
Slender False Brome	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*	**Japanese Honeysuckle**	***Lonicera japonica***	Japanese Angelica Tree	*Aralia elata*
Black Swallow-wort	*Cynanchum louiseae*	Mile-a-minute Weed	*Persicaria perfoliata*	**Japanese Barberry**	***Berberis thunbergii***
Pale Swallow-wort	*Cynanchum rossicum*	Kudzu	*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*	**Autumn Olive**	***Elaegnus umbellata***
Japanese Knotweed	***Fallopia japonica***	Porcelain Berry	*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*	**Winged Euonymus**	***Euonymus alatus***
Japanese Stilt Grass	*Microstegium vimineum*	Japanese Virgin's-bower	*Cematis terniflora*	Amur Honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*
Lesser Celandine	*Ranunculus ficaria*			Morrow's Honeysuckle	*Lonicera morrowii (incl x bella)*
Wild Chervil	*Anthriscus sylvestris*			Common Buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*			Black Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Small Carpgrass	*Arthraxon hispidus*			**Multiflora Rose**	***Rosa multiflora***
Narrowleaf Bittercress	*Cardamine impatiens*			Wineberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
Spotted Knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe micra.*			Rusty Willow	*Salix atrocinerea*
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*			Sycamore Maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Chinese Yam	*Dioscorea polystachya*			Smooth Buckthorn	*Frangula alnus*
Cut-leaf Teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*			Border Privet	*Ligustrum obtusifolium*
Winter Creeper	*Euonymus fortunei*			Amur Cork Tree	*Phellodendron amurense*
Cypress Spurge	*Euphorbia cyparissias*			Beach Vitex	*Vitex rotundifolia*
Leafy Spurge	*Euphorbia esula*			**Tree of Heaven**	***Ailanthus Altissima***
Giant Hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*			**Paper Mulberry**	***Broussonetia Papyrifera***

SEE REVERSE SIDE

Today, one of the biggest ecological threats to native habitats is the continued introduction and spread of invasive plant species. Invasive plant species have a competitive advantage over native species because they are freed of the insects, birds, and animals that eat them, and the resident wildlife in their new habitat has not evolved a way of overcoming the invasive plant's physical or chemical defenses. Therefore, their populations can grow unchecked in new habitats. Some species "leaf out" earlier and stay greener longer, creating and storing more energy. Therefore, these invasive plants can grow faster and produce more seeds than native plants. Because of these properties, invasive plants crowd out or strangle natives and often form dense monocultures over large areas. This loss of biodiversity leads to decreased habitat value for native wildlife (reduced food and shelter, depleted soil nutrients, clogged waterways, and increased erosion). Overall, invasive plants cause an estimated $120 billion of environmental damage every year.

Tragically, our extensive knowledge of the damage caused by invasive species has not yet halted their sale in nurseries across the country. Unfortunately, the reasons these plants are invasive are the same reasons they are so popular in horticultural markets. They grow quickly, are deer and insect resistant, and they stay green for long periods of time. The problem is that the seeds these plants produce are carried into and destroy our natural lands.